

## Medieval District and Puerta de Tierra

## WALK No. 1

This route takes you through the El Pópulo and Santa María districts. They are the city's oldest neighbourhoods with narrow, cobbled streets.

From the Tourist Office, make your way along street Nueva to the square known as **Plaza de San Juan de Dios (1)**, overlooked by the City Hall and Church of San Juan de Dios, belonging to the city's oldest hospital (La Misericordia), and then into the El Pópulo District through the **El Pópulo Arch (2)**. A little further on, you then go through another of the arches that were the entrance points to the Medieval city, the **Rosa Arch (3)**, where you will be struck by the impressive views of the **New Cathedral (4)**, whose vaults and Poniente Tower can be visited and from which the visitor can enjoy a fantastic view over the city. You are then taken back to the city's Roman and Phoenician past at the **Bishop's House Archaeological Site (5)** and the **Roman Theatre (6)** (1<sup>st</sup> century B. C.), one of the oldest and largest on the Iberian Peninsula.

The route now takes you back to the heart of the neighbourhood and to the Plaza de Fray Félix square, with its **Church of Santa Cruz (7)** (built from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries), Cadiz's first Cathedral (which contains Genoese paintings and a statue of Anthony of Padua by Luisa Roldán, La Roldana), and the **Cathedral Museum (8)**, with interesting works of art. The **Admiral's House (9)** (17<sup>th</sup> century) is nearby and is a fine example of the typical houses built by the merchants who traded with the Indies. The house is noted for its spectacular marble façade.

The next stop on your visit is **El Mesón, an old Spanish Inn (10)** before you go through the **Blanco Arch (11)** and into the Santa María District, the cradle of Flamenco in Cadiz. As you go up Calle Santa Maria, which, like the other streets in this zone, still follows its Medieval route, you will come to the **Lasquetty House (12)** and **Santa Maria Convent (13)** (whose Jesús Nazareno Chapel with an interesting plinth of Dutch tiles is particularly noteworthy). Now make your way down Calle Público to the **La Merced Flamenco Art Municipal Centre (14)** and then continue up the street to the **House of Iberoamerica (15)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), the city's first Neoclassical building. The route ends at the **Puerta de Tierra city gate (16)**, part of the defensive walls that surrounded the city. The Cadiz Virtual exhibition inside the gatehouse is a virtual simulation where you can discover what life was like in the city in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## Castles and Bastions

## WALK No. 2

This walk takes you along the city's former outer defence structures. Starting from the Tourist Office, make your way across the Plaza de España square and on to the **San Carlos Walls (1)** (18<sup>th</sup> century) and to the **Alameda de Apodaca (2)**, an amazing garden next to the sea. At the end of this tree-lined avenue, you will go past the **Church of El Carmen (3)** (18<sup>th</sup> century, Baroque style), to the next stop on the walk, the **Candelaria Bastion (4)**, one of the city's key defence point that is still in a perfect state of repair. The route then goes past the **Former Engineers' Pavilion (5)** (18<sup>th</sup> century. Current seat of the Reina Sofia Cultural Centre) and the **Old Barracks (6)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), which now houses various University departments, before crossing the **Genovés Park (7)** (1892). The park is noted for its trees and is one of city's most beautiful botanical settings.

As a side visit to the route, you can now visit the building of the **Gran Teatro Falla (8)** (1910), in the Neo-Mudejar style, the city's main theatre and where the famous Cadiz Carnival Singing Competition is held each year.

Now return to the main route and continue to another of the city's defensive bastions, **Santa Catalina Castle (9)**, a fortress dating back to the start of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, designed by Cristóbal de Rojas and situated next to **La Caleta beach (10)**.

The former La Palma Spa is in the centre of the beach, looking out to sea. This building in an eclectic style was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and is currently the seat of the Andalusian Underwater Archaeological Centre. The former Cadiz Alms House, built by Torcuato Cayón in 1763, stands opposite the spa. Rising up from the Atlantic Ocean, you can see the **San Sebastián Castle (11)** in the distance, a former 17<sup>th</sup> century military fort.

The route now takes you back into the La Viña District (which literally means the Vine District and the name comes from the vineyard that previously grew here) along **La Palma Street (12)**, a street brimming with bars and sidewalk cafes, which are ideal spots to try the wide range of fish freshly caught from the nearby La Caleta beach, and ends at the Church of La Palma (built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

## Shippers to the Indies

## WALK No. 3

This route will allow you to discover the city's golden age, when it became the gateway to the flourishing trade with the Indies. Setting off from the Tourist Office, first make your way to the **Sanctuary of Our Lady of El Rosario y Santo Domingo (1)** (17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries), which houses the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary, the city's patron saint. As you go down **Sopranis street**, you are walking along one of Cadiz's oldest streets and home to some very interesting buildings. You can take the opportunity to visit **La Merced Flamenco Municipal Centre (2)** that is just off the main route. Then, continue along Calle Sopranis to the square known as **San Juan de Dios Square (3)**, where you will find the City Hall, square and church of the same name.

Your route now takes you into El Pópulo neighbourhood to see the **Admiral's House (4)** (17<sup>th</sup> century), with its interesting façade and two watchtowers, that are the oldest in the city. You then make your way to the **Cathedral Square (5)**, the square in front of the city's Cathedral (13<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) with interesting works of art and a crypt that are well worth seeing. The **Church of Santiago (6)** (17<sup>th</sup> century) also overlooks this square. Now, go along Calle Compañía to the delightful **Plaza de Las Flores (7)**, a square that is home to the city's flower market and an ideal spot for tasting the typical "pescaíto frito" or fried fish.

Before going down the street called Calle Hospital de Mujeres, take time to look at the Central Market (a building that dates back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century). This street will take you to the former Hospital of Our Lady of **El Carmen (8)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), which is today the seat of the diocese, popularly known as the Women's Hospital. It is an outstanding example of eighteenth century Baroque architecture in Cadiz. Now go up Calle Rosario Cepeda to the **Tavira Tower (9)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), one of the most important of the old watchtowers. This architectural feature that is so typical of the Cadiz landscape was used by the traders to look out to watch for their ships bearing their goods. Nowadays, one of the towers houses a Camera Obscura, which is well worth a visit.

Now make your way along Calle San Miguel to the high street or **Calle Ancha (10)**, the heart of Cadiz's shopping area, and onto **Mina Square (11)**, where you can visit **Cadiz Museum (12)**, with many archaeological, ethnographic and Fine Arts exhibits, and where the famous Phoenician sarcophagi (5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) are on display.

Go along the Callejón del Tinte, with an impressive centenarian dragon tree outside the Fine Arts School, towards Calle Rosario. On your left, you will be able to see the secluded **San Francisco Square (13)**, with the Convent of San Francisco, with its outstanding church and courtyard. In Calle Rosario, the **Parish Church of Our Lady of El Rosario (14)**, a magnificent example of a Church with Neo-classical decoration, and the **Santa Cueva Oratory (15)**, an interesting example of religious architecture that is home to various canvases by Goya.

## Cadiz Constitution

## WALK No. 4

In 1812, various historical events took place that would decisively influence Spain's contemporary history. Cadiz was the site of one of the most important of those events, which was the enactment of the 1812 Constitution by the Parliament and witnessed by Spanish and American representatives.

This walk follows the route of the civic procession that proclaimed that Constitution throughout the city on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1812.

Setting off from the Tourist Office, first make your way to the **Cadiz Provincial Council Palace (1)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), one of whose gems is the Salón Regio or Regal Room, built to mark the visit of Queen Isabel II to the city in 1861. The Palace overlooks the **Plaza de España (2)**, the square with the Monument to Parliament (20<sup>th</sup> century), with the names of all the people who swore allegiance to the first Constitution.

Immediately behind the monument, there is the **House of the Five Towers (3)** (18<sup>th</sup> century), and to its right the house of the Four Towers (18<sup>th</sup> century), a set of houses that were at the time leased to traders who needed to temporarily reside in Cadiz. You next cross the **San Carlos District (18th century) (4)** and then through the **Alameda (5)**, a beautiful garden next to the sea reformed by Juan Talavera in 1926 and which is laid out in the Regionalist style, before visiting the Baroque **Church of El Carmen (6)** (18<sup>th</sup> century) and come to the **Plaza de San Antonio (7)**. This square is one of the city's nerve centres and witnessed the constitutional proclamation. The Jara Well used to be close to the square and provided the city with drinking water for a time. Some of the city's main façades overlook this square: the Church of San Antonio (17<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> century), the Pemán House, the Aramburu House (whose frontage dates back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, while the main balcony was remodelled at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) and the Cadiz Casino, with a courtyard refurbished in the Neo-Mudejar style in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

From here, the route takes you to **San Felipe Neri Oratory (8)** (refurbished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century), which houses a painting of the Blessed Virgin by Murillo and was where the Parliament met in 1812. This is reflected in the painting that decorates the mahogany model of the city and which can be seen in the adjoining **Museum of the Cadiz Parliament (9)**, built to mark the centenary of the First Spanish Constitution. Now make your way back to the High Street or **Calle Ancha (10)**, which was in its day the social and political hub of the city, and then along Calle Segasta to the **Plaza de San Francisco (11)**. The square is noted for the Convent of San Francisco, founded in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, whose church and cloister were refurbished much later in the Baroque style.



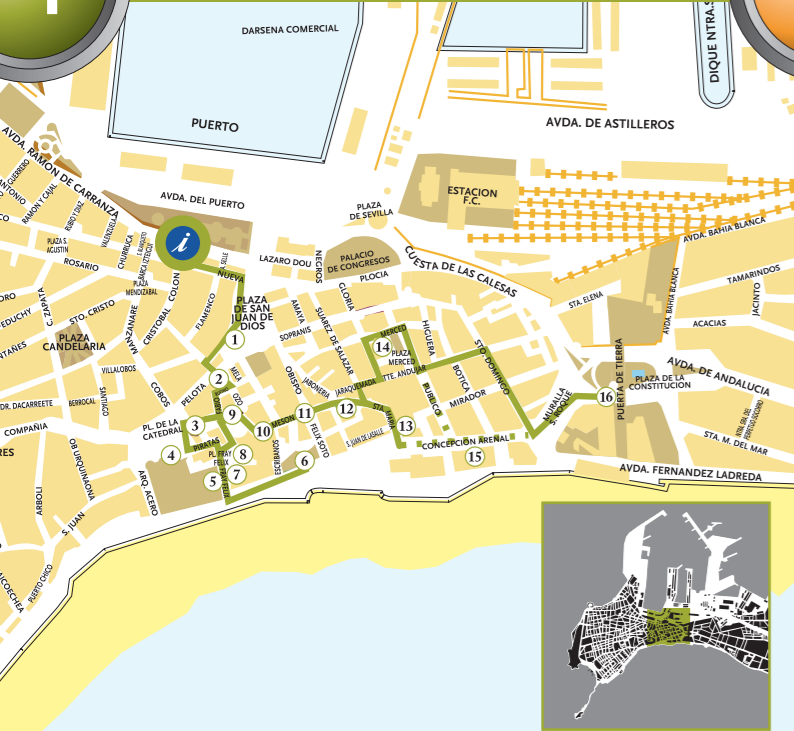
Street Line Green

# Medieval District and Puerta de Tierra

- San Juan de Dios Square (1)
- El Pópulo Arch (2) San Martín Square
- Rosa Arch (3)
- Cathedral (4) Fray Félix Square
- Bishop's House Archaeological Site (5)
- Roman Theatre (6)
- Church of Santa Cruz (7)
- Cathedral Museum (8)
- Admiral's House (9)
- Posada del Mesón (10)
- Blanco Arch (11) Santa María street
- Lasquetty House (12)
- Santa María Convent (13)
- La Merced Flamenco Art Municipal Centre (14)
- House of Iberoamerica (15)
- Puerta de Tierra city gate (16)



## 1 MEDIEVAL DISTRICT AND PUERTA DE TIERRA



Street Line Orange

# Castles and Bastions

- San Carlos Walls (1)
- Alameda de Apodaca (2)
- Church of El Carmen (3)
- Candelaria Bastion (4)
- Reina Sofía Cultural Center (5)
- Old Barracks (6)
- Genovés Park (7)
- Benito Pérez Galdós street
- Gran Teatro Falla (8)
- Glorieta Simón Bolívar
- Santa Catalina Castle (9)
- La Caleta Beach (10)
- San Sebastián Castle (11)
- La Palma street (12)



## 2 CASTLES AND BASTIONS



### Tourist Office

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THE SMILING CITY

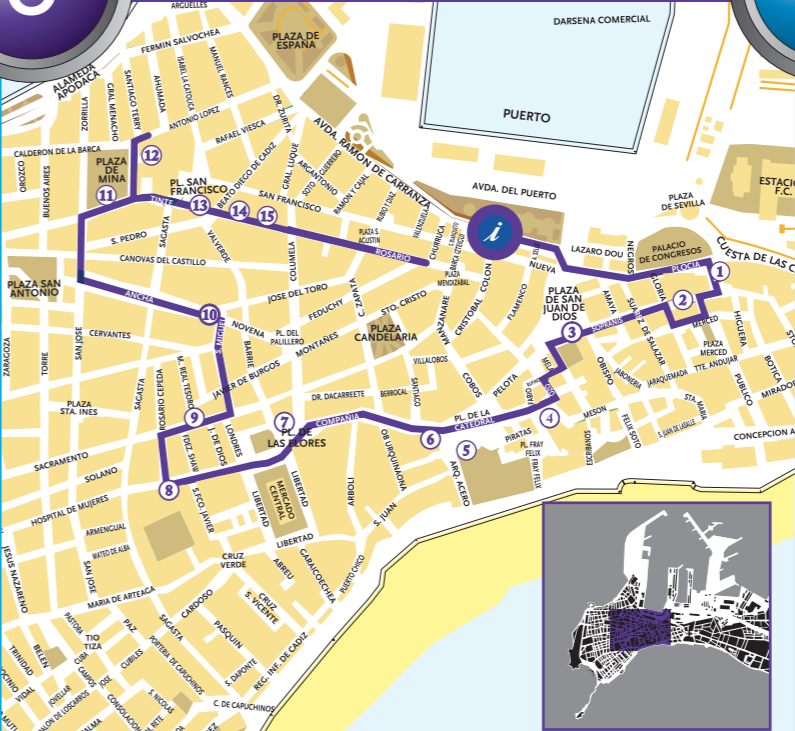
Street Line Purple

# Shippers to the Indies

- Sanctuary of Our Lady of El Rosario y Santo Domingo (1)
- La Merced Flamenco Art Municipal Centre (2)
- San Juan de Dios Square (3)
- Admiral's House (4)
- Cathedral Square (5)
- Church of Santiago (6)
- Plaza de las Flores (7)
- Hospital of Our Lady of El Carmen (8)
- Tavira Tower (9)
- Ancha street (10)
- Mina Square (11)
- Cádiz Museum (12)
- San Francisco Square (13)
- Parish Church of Our Lady of El Rosario (14)
- Santa Cueva Oratory (15)



## 3 SHIPPERS TO THE INDIES



## 4 CADIZ CONSTITUTION

# Cádiz Constitution

- Cádiz Provincial Council Palace (1)
- Plaza de España and Monument to Parliament (2)
- Houses of the Five and Four Towers (3)
- San Carlos District (4)
- Alameda (5)
- Church El Carmen (6)
- Bendición de Dios street
- Mentidero Square
- Veedor street
- San Antonio Square (7)
- Torre street
- Santa Inés street
- San Felipe Neri Oratory (8)
- San José street
- Ancha street (10)
- Sagasta street
- San Francisco Square (11)



Street Line Blue

